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Notes and Discussions

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XENOPHON *ANAB.* i. 7. 5

καὶ μὴν, ὦ Κῦρε, λέγουσί τινες ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπισχνεῖ νῦν διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι τοῦ κινδύνου προσιόντος.

In a note on this passage, in the April number of the *Journal*, Professor Shorey refers ἐν τοιούτῳ to ὑπισχνεῖ, with the meaning "in such a plight" (where promises are necessary). The suggestion is interesting and may be correct, but his conclusion that τοῦ κινδύνου προσιόντος is a genitive absolute does not follow from his premise. In other points also his reasoning seems to me to be defective. In the first place, he is inclined to doubt that τοῦ κινδύνου can depend upon ἐν τοιούτῳ, because he has not observed a case of ἐν τοιούτῳ with a partitive genitive; but an example occurs in Thuc. vii. 69. 2: ἄλλα τε λέγων ὅσα ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι . . . εἴποιεν ἄν. Secondly, he says that "ἐν τοιούτῳ occurs . . . always, I think, with reference to something already described or implied." But τοιούτος is frequently explained by a following clause introduced by οἷος, ὅς, or ὥστε (for examples, see G. M. T. 576, 587), and surely Mr. Shorey would not claim that ἐν τοιούτῳ could not be used in such a sentence. Of course, this use of τοιούτος in no way implies that a genitive dependent upon ἐν τοιούτῳ can be explanatory of τοιούτῳ. And this leads me to another point in Mr. Shorey's argument, which is not directly stated, but may be fairly inferred. If I rightly understand his calling the partitive genitive in this passage "a difficult, and, if the article is retained, perhaps impossible, construction," he has in mind as a possible translation, if the article is omitted, "in such a position of approaching danger." In this phrase "such" looks backward and "of approaching danger" is a *descriptive* genitive dependent upon the noun "position" and explanatory of "such." Of course, Mr. Shorey may not have had this translation in mind, but what else does his difficulty with the article mean? For if the genitive is truly partitive—and, to my mind, if dependent upon ἐν τοιούτῳ it is partitive and not descriptive—the phrase is as easily translated with the article as without it. Without the article it is "at such a point in the approach of danger;" with

the article it is "at such a point in the approach of the danger," i. e., *the* well-known danger of the approaching battle. If the "partition" of the idea "the approach of danger" seems difficult and unnatural, it is only necessary to recall Thucydides' *ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ τοῦ καιροῦ*; it is the Greek, and not the English, way of putting it. Finally, to return to Mr. Shorey's claim that the genitive is absolute because *ἐν τοιούτῳ* refers to *ὑπισχνεί*, it is evident that if the words mean "at such a point in the approach of the danger," the "such" can either refer back to *ὑπισχνεί* or—and this is more natural—to the present, well-recognized situation. In either case *τοιούτῳ* refers backward, as Mr. Shorey claims it should, and the genitive is still left partitive. Vollbrecht, by the way, calls the genitive absolute; Goodwin is doubtful. I incline to the partitive view myself. It is probable enough that *ἐν τοιούτῳ* with a partitive genitive existed in Greek before the development of the absolute construction, and it seems to me likely that a genitive following closely upon *ἐν τοιούτῳ* would always have suggested the partitive meaning. But I see no reason why the Greek could not have said "because you are in such a position—the danger being close at hand." The absolute construction would be an explanatory afterthought; it would be more natural in speaking than in writing.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that most of the manuscripts have *τοῦ κινδύνου τοῦ προσιόντος*. The editors generally omit the second *τοῦ* on the authority of the Paris C.

A. G. LAIRD

XENOPHON *ANAB.* i. 7. 5 AGAIN

I doubt whether there is any cogent reason for finding in the passage *Anab.* i. 7. 5 a different construction from those cited by Goodwin 1088. The article here has evidently a slightly demonstrative force and refers to the particular peril now impending. The participle has the position at the end of the sentence for rhetorical emphasis: the danger is the one now approaching. The speaker expected the king to attack at once. Kendrick translates the passage, "in such a crisis of danger," and more fully at another place, "because you are in such a crisis of coming danger." He explains that "*κινδύνου* depends on neut. *τοιούτῳ*; *προσιόντος* (omit *τοῦ* with the best MSS) attached predicately to *κινδύνου*." However, the multiplication of modern authorities in such cases profiteth little. Thucydides vii. 69 has *ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι*, which Jowett translates "at such times," and Bloomfield "in such a conjuncture." Here the demonstrative force of *τοῦ* is evidently emphasized